

ABSTRACT

DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENT IN SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA PATIENT (Study at Maternity Room of Airlangga University Hospital)

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Severe preeclampsia has substantive risks for eclampsia, cerebral vascular hemorrhage and causing death (mortality). Management of severe preeclampsia aims to decrease blood pressure of pregnant women by using antihypertensive therapy. Antihypertensives which are given to severe preeclampsia patients are labetalol, nifedipine, methyldopa and hydralazine. However, not all antihypertensives agents can be given to pregnant women because of the teratogenic effects. The purpose of this study analyzes the profile of antihypertensive drugs used in severe preeclampsia and the outcome of therapy. This study also identifies and examines drug-related problems (DRPs) that may arise. This is an observational study with retrospective data, time limited sampling methods, and analyzed descriptively. The study is conducted at Airlangga University Hospital from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2017. The inclusion criteria are severe preeclampsia patient who receives antihypertensive therapy (N = 74). The results shows that the most used antihypertensive agent in severe preeclampsia patients are methyldopa (46%) and combination of nifedipine and methyldopa (44%). Dose regimentation is in accordance with the guidelines. Interactions occur because of the concurrent use of nifedipine and MgSO₄. The therapy outcome show that 57% patients have reached the target of therapy with systolic BP <140 mmHg. In this study, it can be concluded that the antihypertensive agent and dose regimentation for severe preeclampsia patients are in accordance Guideline and most of patients have reached the target of therapy.

Keywords : drug utilization study (DUS), antihypertensive, severe preeclampsia, nifedipine, methyldopa, nicardipine, amlodipine, furosemide